Superficially this species resembles *Copablepharon absidum* Harvey, 1874, but it is gray, not yellow, and the hind wings are much darker with contrasting fringes.

This species is named in honor of its collector, John C. Hopfinger. The drawings are by Arthur D. Cushman of the Division of

Insect Detection and Identification, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HOMOPTERUS HONDURENSIS DARLINGTON (COLEOPTERA-PAUSSIDAE) FROM YUCATAN, MEXICO.

By JOHN C. PALLISTER,¹ New York, N. Y.

While collecting during the summer of 1952, in Yucatan, Mexico, I took one specimen of this curious family of beetles. The record of its capture is interesting, because it broadens the known distribution of not only the species, but the genus and family much farther to the north than previously recorded.

This insect was taken at Colonia Yucatan, Mexico, August 19, 1952 (J. and D. Pallister); The C. R. Vose Fund, Explorers Club-American Museum of Natural History Entomological Expedition to Yucatan. It was swept from weeds and vegetation, about two feet from the ground, bordering a trail through deep forested jungle. Colonia Yucatan, where the headquarters of the lumber interests of the Maderera del Tropica is located, is a village about forty miles east of Tizimin, along the extreme northeastern border of the State of Yucatan, and close to the Territory of Quintana Roo.

Dr. P. J. Darlington (Psyche, 1937, vol. 44, pp. 56–57, fig. 1, A new Paussid beetle from Central America) described this species from a unique specimen collected at Lancetilla, Honduras. This was the first record of a Paussid beetle from the Central Americas north of Panama. Other specimens of this species have since been taken at Barro Colorado Island. In 1950, Darlington discovered a specimen of this species in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History from Punta Gorda, British Honduras, B.W.I., Colombia River District, March, 1934 (J. J. White), which he compared with the type.

¹ Research Associate, Department of Insects and Spiders, American Museum of Natural History.

The present new record for this insect extends its distribution much further to the north, into Mexico, where Paussid beetles were not known to occur. It is likely, however, that future collecting may add many more distributional records for this species in southern Mexico as well as in Yucatan.

The genus *Homopterus* is restricted to the Americas. Its eight species are distributed from southern Mexico through Panama, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and most of Brazil north from Mato Grosso. In contrast to most of the genera of this odd family of beetles which reach their greatest development and specialization in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia, *Homopterus* is rather primitive and unspecialized.

A Campsomeris New to the New York State List (Hymenoptera, Scoliidae) .- Several years ago L. L. Pechuman sent me a single male of the polytypic species, C. plumipes (Drury), which he had collected at Alabama, Genesee County, New York on May 30, 1951. It was not then possible to assign this male to the subspecies confluenta (Say) or to typical plumipes, for the two subspecies are separable only on the basis of characters of the females. However, on June 16, 1953, Dr. Pechuman collected two females of plumipes confluenta at Hamlin Beach State Park, Monroe County, New York. It is assumed, therefore, that the male captured by him several years earlier in an adjacent county also represents p. confluenta rather than typical plumipes. C. plumipes confluenta is the midwestern race of this polytypic species, and has not been recorded previously from further east than Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Typical plumipes also occurs in New York, but only on Long Island and Staten Island, and around New York City. It appears rather unlikely that there is any zone of intergradation between the two subspecies in New York State.-KARL V. KROMBEIN, Arlington, Virginia.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Ant World, by D. W. Morley. 191 pp., 14 textfigures. $4\frac{1}{4} \times 7$ ins., paper bound. 1953. Penguin Books Inc., Baltimore, Md. (Price, \$.50.)

The Beetles of the Pacific Northwest, Part 1: Introduction and Adephaga, by Melville H. Hatch. 340 pp., 37 plates. 7×10 ins., paper bound. 1953. University of Washington Press. (Price, \$5.00.)